THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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BY L. V. BLUM.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Chinese Celebration in California.

The Chinese New Year, 2d January, was celebrated in San Francisco by the Chinese, after their odd style. Fire crackers were snapping and cracking on every side. Notwithstanding the fact of Sunday, it was not thought by the police department proper to interfere unless complaints were made; and consequently, during the morning and a portion of the after noon, the Chinese quarters on Sacramento, Dupont, and Jackson streets resounded with a rattling, cracking uproar, like the volleys of innumerable musketry. In the afternoon, however, complaint was made at the police office, and an order was issued that the noise must cease. As soon as the order was received the Chinese merchants, with the usual respect which they pay to our laws and police regulations, at once put a stop to the disturbance; and this accounts for the general cessation of firing noticed yesterday afternoon. The quantity of fire crackers consumed on this occasion was prodigious. All classes burnt them, principally the wealthier and more respectable merchants, who flung out whole armsful on some occasions.

The Pagan churches were thrown open to the public. In the "Lee Yup Asylum" enclosure is their principal church. It is interally a magnificent affair—costly with carvings, gorgeous with gilding, fragrant with burning incense, and illuminated with lanterns and wax tapers. Joss, the brickred god, sits in the rear: before him tea smokes in dainty little cups; rice, roast joints, and baked meats abound. A band of Chinese musicians occupies the side seats, making fine martial music, with bells, drums, and gongs all of brass. Yankees do not hesitate to march up to the presence of Joss himself, and inspect the quality of his garments The worshippers seemed pleased to receive visiters, and never scowl, though they come in smoking cigars, and are considerably more impertinent than polite in their investigations.

As the occasion is one of dinner parties and visits, all Chinese stores were thrown open for general receptions yesterday, and many Americans, as well ladies as gentlemen, availed themselves of the opportunity to visit those places. In each a table, well spread with confections of various kinds, fruits, flowers, and nuts, was displayed, and the visiter was expected to help and please himself. The merchants themselves made and received visits, each bearing his little red card, which be left at each place, it being part of the Chinese ceremonial to leave cards and speak little, whereby much small talk and nonsense is avoided. As all were thus making and receiving visits, and great numbers of down town merchants with their wives and families were also out paying their customers visits, it may be imagined that the Chinese quarters were exceedingly lively. The finest silks and satins, furs and cloths glanced on every side. Every Chinaman had on his best apparel, and, as the custom of his nation demands, laid aside his grief and wore his sunniest smiles. The holydays were kept up for several days; and visiting, exchanging cards and presents, hospitality, and unbounded good humor were the order of the week.

California papers.

ALWAYS A CRISIS.—Judge Halliburton, the original "Sam Slick," is amusing the people on the other side of the water with some very racy sketches in the Dublin University Magazine. We copy an extract:

"Wherever you go, people say the country is going to the devil. Well, I have heard that cry to home, long before I saw England, and yet we go ahead, and England goes ahead in spite of such critters; we can't help prosperin. The only difference between the two countries is, as I have said, people in England think they are going to the bad place all the time; we only think so once in four years."

MORE SUFFOCATION FROM COAL GAS.—Wm. Woehler, an old citizen of Bethlehem, (Pa.) was suffocated on the night of the 21st ultimo by the gas escaping from a coal stove in a room adjoining his bed-room, the door of which was open. Mr. W. was at the time confined to his bed by illness. His wife and daughter were also affected by the gas, and slept till the evening of the next day, when they got up and began making preparations for breakfast, unconscious of their long slumber. A neighbor who called set them right on this point, when they went to Mr. W's. room and found him dead.

CINCINNATTI, March 1.—This morning, while the workmen were engaged in tearing down the Old St. Xaviers Catholic Church, the walls fell, burying twenty workmen.

Ten bodies have been taken out of the ruins.

Political.

ADDRESS
OF THE
NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE
CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY,
TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The political aspect of the country fills the public mind with painful apprehension. The people are everywhere disturbed with the fear of some disastrous crisis. Many are alarmed for the safety of the Union.—All are conscious that the sentiment of fraternity which once linked the States together, even more firmly than the compact of the Constitution itself, has been rudely shaken, and that discord has crept into the relationship of communities which should have found both in the interests of the present and in the memories of the past, the strongest motives for mutual regard and confidence.

What has produced these general and unhappy convictions?

It has been too apparent to escape the most casual observation that, for some years past, there has been manifested a design, in the movements of influential political leaders, to force the country into an organization of parties founded on the question of slavery.

The first introduction of this subject into party politics engendered a controversy which has constantly increased in extent and bitterness, mingling with, or usurping the place of all other political questions, and giving to those politics a greater and more dangerous vehemence. Considerations of the public welfare seem to be cast aside, to make room for wider and more unrestrained contention on this single and engrossing theme.

The two great parties in the country (the Democratic and Republican) have been the chief actors in this fatal contest, if not its authors. Whether they have always exerted themselves to allay the excitement to which it gave rise, or, on the contrary, have both of them occasionally employed it for the promotion of party purposes, it is not for us to determine. It is sufficient to note that the mind of the people has been industriously exercised by this contest to the service of sectional agitation, and that in its progress the teaching of the fathers of the republic, the lights of history, the landmarks of constitutional power, have been renounced, our old and revered traditions of policy spurned, and the welfare of the present and the hopes of the future been brought into jeopardy in the alternations of passionate challenge and defiance between the angry disputants.

It is not our pupose to arraign or to denounce either of these parties for their past errors or transgressions, but we regard it as an indisputable fact that by their conflicts they have been mainly instrumental in producing the present lamentable state of affairs. It would be easy to establish this position by a reference to events in the recent history of the country, with which the public is but too familiar; but we purposely abstain from all comments upon them, as inconsistent with the limits of this address, and as tending to revive controversies which it is its object to allay. We will simply state, that the one, by its frequent and unnecessary intrusion of the slavery question into party politics, has exasperated sectional feeling at the North and increased the growing spirit of disunion at the South, while the other has been prompt to avail itself of these opportunities for anti-slavery agitation.

After having so long agitated the country by their reciprocal assaults, these parties are now preparing for a sectional struggle far exceeding in violence any that has yet occurred, the results of which may be disastrous to the country.

As an indication of the character of this struggle, of its objects and possible consequences, we need only point to the significant fact that a convention has been called by one of these parties to select a candidate for the office of Chief Magistrate of the Union, from which, by the necessary logic of its construction, fifteen States of that Union are excluded.

Solemnly impressed with these facts, a number of gentlemen from different parts of the country, among whom were members of the present Congress, and of Congress of former date, recently assembled in the City of Washington to deliberate on means for averting dangers to which they may lead.

It was the unanimous opinion of the meeting, that immediate steps should be taken to organize a "Constitutional Union Party," pledged to support "the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws."

This organization was accordingly commenced by the appointment of a "Central Executive Committee" charged with the general direction of the party and with the preparation of an address to the people of the United States.

We need not assure you, fellow-citizens, that we approach this task with diffidence and anxiety. We are aware of the difficulty which attends the endeavor, at any time, to persuade men to abandon political associations to which they are allied, either by interest or preference, and we know how much that difficulty is increased when party attachment is heightened by the ardor of expected success or inflamed by the zeal of opposition. But there are, nevertheless junctures when honest-hearted citizens will be prepared, at any sacrifice of prejudice, or opinion, to perform this duty to their country. It is the policy of the dominant parties to underrate the real strength of those whom disapprobation, indifference, or disgust force into the position of neutrals in political warfare. The ordinary tactics of parties teach them to discourage those whom they cannot enlist. But the fact is demonstrable that the numbers who occupy this position at all times, and more especially at the present time, constitute a most influential portion of the whole people. If the investigation could be made, there is reason to believe it would result in disclosing the fact that, as parties are now constituted, little less than a million of voters will be driven out of the sphere of active participation in the coming election. The old Whig strength of the country will be found to furnish no small contribution to this mass. Even those of that association who have been induced to take sides in recent elections with one or the other of the opponent divisions, acknowledge but scant fealty to their new leaders; and the greater number of them will, it is believed, be prompt to join their old comrades in rallying to a conservative field to fight a new battle for the cause of the Constitution and the restoration of lost harmony. Large numbers of the old Democratic party, who have withdrawn from the line of march when they discovered it leading towards internal strife, and the assault of the traditional policy by which that party achieved its former triumphs, would, we have no doubt, supply a powerful reinforcement to the friends of the Union.

In the American party, to which the breaking up of old organizations gave birth, and which has been active in the endeavor to establish an intermediate power between the contending forces that have engrossed the field, will be found a very large element of conservative strength to increase the volume of the proposed organization.

If we add to all these that mass of quiet unobtrusive citizens, who have always shunned the turmoil of political life, content to leave the destiny of the country in the hands of those who, in the ordinary condition of the national progress, were most ambitious to assume its direction, and who have reposed such faith in the patriotism of their fellow men as to feel no concern in the question of supremacy of party, but whom the extraordinary incentives of a crisis like the present must awaken to the resolve of an effort to protect the threatened safety of the confederacy, we have elements sufficient by their combination, to form a great party, to which additional strength will be imparted by the exalted patriotism of its principles and objects.—Moreover, it is only just to the two contending parties to say, that we do not despair of finding in the ranks of each, numerous individuals who, tired of intestine strife, and alarmed at the threatening aspect of affairs, will unite with the only party which holds out to the country a prospect of repose.

Can it be possible that, with so glorious a cause before us, an appeal to the patriotism of the land, founded on such inducements as the present exigency supplies can fall upon unheeding ears, or fail to rouse the national heart to the great emprise of this commanding duty? Now when every honest and thoughtful citizen within the broad confines of this Union, every true son of the republic at home and every bother of our lineage abroad, is filled with dismay at the sudden rupture of the national concord, can it be that the power which is able to pour oil upon the troubled waters, and bring gladness back to every good man's fireside, will withhold its hand from the labor? That this generation of American citizens, awakened by the clamor that threatens the integrity of our Union, and conscious of its faculty to command the ending of mad debate, and to re-establish the foundations of a healthful, just, and benignant administration of the duties and benefits of the Constitution, will play the sluggard in this momentous hour, and incur the everlasting shame of passively looking on upon the demolition of this fabric of confederated States? that this generation will prove itself so false to all generations to come as to permit, when it has the power to forbid, the destruction of this glorious heritage of so many millions of freemen, with such immortal memories clustering around the path of their history, with hopes hovering over the career before them, the central point of so many blessings, the subject of so many prayers of the ehlightened humanity of the whole world?

Let all men reflect upon the incredible folly of our quarrel.

The country is wrought into a tempest of excitement. Two great political armies are contending for mastery. Both are infuriated with a rage that threaten fearful extremes. The great mass of law-abiding citizens are looking on with amazement, and an ominous apprehension of mischief. And yet there is no danger impending over the Republic which human passions have not created, and which human wisdom may not prevent.

We have pointed out the chef source of the present agitation, and think we have sufficiently shown that neither of the two parties who are now seeking to obtain the control of the Government can be safely entrusted with the management of public affairs. The only way to rescue the country from their hands is to organize a party whose cardinal principle shall be:—To remove the subject of slavery from the arena of party politics, and leave it to the independent control of the States in which it exists, and to the unbiassed action of the judiciary;

To remove all obstacles from the due and faithful execution of the provisions for the rendition of fugitive slaves;

To cultivate and expand the resources of the country by such protection to every useful pursuit and interest as is compatible with the general welfare and equitable to all;

To maintain peace, as far as possible, and honorable relations to all nations;

To guard and enforce the supremacy of the laws by an impartial and strict administration of the powers granted by the Constitution;

To respect the rights and reverence the Union of the States as the vital source of peace and prosperity, and surest guarantee of future power and happiness;

To teach reconciliation, fraternity and forbearance, as the great national charities by which the Union is ever to be preserved, as a fountain of perrenniel blessings to the people.

Let these principles be taken to the hearts of those who pledged themselves to the support of the party, and let them actuate their private life as well as their public duty.

To promote this movement, measures should be adopted with as little delay as possible, such as will afford an opportunity to the party to exert a controlling influence on the approaching election, and to select candidates upon whom its vote may be effectively concentrated. To this end we propose that a Convention be immediately held in each State, which shall assume the duty of embodying the whole conservative strength of each in such form as shall make it most effective:

That each of these Conventions shall make a nomination of two candidates for the Presidency, (omitting to nominate a Vice President,) to be selected from those most eminent and approved in public esteem, one of which candidates, at least, shall be a citizen of some other State than that in which he is nominated:

That these two candidates from each State shall be submitted to the consideration of a General Convention, to be assembled at Baltimore, at a time that shall be designated by the National Executive Committee, which General Convention shall be empowered to select from the whole number of the nominations transmitted to it, a candidate for President and Vice President, as the candidates of the Constitutional Union party:

That this General Convention shall consist of a representation in the two houses of Congress:

That this representation of each State be chosen either by the State convention itself, or in such other manner as such Convention, in view of the shortness of the time for the proceeding, may appoint.

A Convention constituted in accordance with this plan, we think, would be satisfactory to all parts of the country, and altogether competent to the duty of a discreet and judicious selection of candidates. The people who have so much reason, in their habitual experience of the insufficiency of Conventions, to feel no little distrust of these bodies, might prefer some other mode of nomination, if a better could now be adopted. But in the emergency, when delay would render any attempt to make a nomination for the coming election useless, we are persuaded they will acquiesce in the plan proposed, as the best the time will allow. Such a Convention will avoid some of the objections to which the ordinary and accustomed composition of Conventions is exposed. It will be confined to the single duty of selecting the candidates from a number of eminent cititizens presented by the several States as worthy of the first office in the Government; and it will, most probably, find in the concurring opinion of several State Conventions in favor of one or more individuals, a useful guide to the most acceptable nomination. And as it will be restricted in its choice to the names presented, it will under no circumstances offend the public wish by selecting candidates unknown to, or unrespected by, the country.

Whether any other principles than those we have enumerated, shall be enunciated, it will be for the Convention to determine. "platforms" have been so frequently employed as the shallow devices of party deception, that they come to be viewed with distrust by the people. We know no higher and nobler aim than the restoration of peace and harmony to a divided and distracted country, and no platform more acceptable to every true patriot than "the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of laws."

Fellow-citizens, the task that has been allotted to us is performed. We have pointed out a path by which, in our opinion, the country may be rescued from its perilous position. It is for you to determine whether you will pursue that path, or continue in one which, however the approaching struggle may terminate, may lead to victory but not to peace; to a brief cessation of strife but not to a restoration of harmony.

WASHINGTON, February 22, 1860.

JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, Ky., Chairman.
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Chairman National Whig Executive Committee.
JACOB BROOME,
Chairman Nat American Executive Com.

ANNUAL REPORT OF COLPORTAGE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

A review of my humble labors another Colportage year, impresses me that in my weakness and failings, God has been my strength and guide, enabling me to see more need for this work, to do more labor myself in visiting families, scattering truth, visiting Colporteurs for mutual instruction, getting funds to aid the work, and also to learn of more good results by His blessing upon it than during any previous year of my connection with the Society—for which I give all praise to the Lord. And I would render sincere thanks for the warm expressions of kindness by so many Ministers and Christian men and women of different denominations, who have invited me to their churches and homes for the purpose of advancing this work, by having its claims presented, and by their prayers, counsels and donations.

NEED FOR THIS WORK.

During the year I labored, more or less, in 56 counties, where I found growing intelligence and piety, and I also found great need for carrying the gospel to the doors of neglecters, and urging by personal entreaty and prayer to God with them, that they heed its warnings and invitations. This necessity exists because many of these neglectors are not within four or five miles of a church, at which there is preaching, perhaps, only once a month, or they are skeptical because of bitterness between denominations of christians, or they are poor, afflicted and cannot go, or they are wicked, intemperate and prejudiced and will not attend. To all of these the Colporteur goes with gospel truth and love filling his own heart, burning and shining in his kind words and acts, melting prejudice, shaming wickedness, consoling the afflicted, supplying the poor, uprooting skepticism, and also carrying, as it were, the church and pulpit to each scattered and distant cabin, and there locates a preacher in the form of a good book or tract, containing the powerful gospel truth, over which some faithful minister has thought and prayed for days or weeks, before writing it out; and in answer to his prayers and the prayers of others, this printed truth has been conveyed to the hovel or home of wickedness, and after earnest prayer by the Colporteur it is placed in the hands of a father, mother or child.—Let God's people in God's strength continue to thus bring his truths *in contact* with the minds and hearts of the people, of every class and character, with a Christ-like spirit and motive, and leave the results with God, who assures us that His truth shall not return void.

In the 56 counties I made 2,356 family visits, in which I had religious conversation and prayer with 2,061, of whom 450 families or about 2000 persons told me they were habitually neglecting church. I have been astonished to find so many mothers who had not been to preaching in 3, 6 and 12 months, or sometimes in as many years, and from their many family duties it is almost impossible for them to go, especially if they have to walk 3 or 4 miles. The gospel must be carried to their firesides, if they are properly supplied with the needed instruction in training their children for happiness and usefulness in Church and State.

I was told by 614 families that they never had a religious visit and prayer before, most of whom were not members of any church; 134 were destitute of the Bible, and 371 without all other religious books, most of whom had no money to buy, and felt that books were beyond their reach. Nearly all were delighted to receive them, and many have become so interested that they have since bought books. I have sold to those able to buy, over 590,000 pages, and given, mostly to the poor, over 330,000 pages; total during the year more than 925,000 pages I think but for this system of colportage at least one fifth, and perhaps one fourth, that I have visited would be almost destitute of the regular privilege of gospel truth; and I know of no other system that is regularly carried on and pressed out to supply this want. Ministers, who are God's first and greatest instruments, are doing faithful labor in their various relations, but their work has been so increased that they have not the time or strength to visit many families who are not members of their respective charges. There are a few who are doing a noble work as special Missionaries and Evangelists. But the great want of family visiting, for personal religious conversation and supplying the destitute and scattered families with printed truth, as a system to reach all, is mainly dependent upon colportage.

I find that the national catholic character and spirit of this Society; its constitution, its laborers, the undenominational character of its publications, give me more access to all classes, especially to unbelievers and opposers, than in any other capacity.

ENCOURAGING TESTIMONY.

A prominent Physician, who was skeptical, says—"I have closely watched this Society for many years, and especially its effects by Colportage, in my professional visits among the poor, and in every view it has been an overwhelming demonstration of the truth, unity and power of christianity, and its publications that I got of you have been made a lasting blessing to my soul. I shall ever be its firm friend and supporter."

STATE AND EFFECTS OF COLPORTAGE.

Although the number of colporteurs now working in N. C. is a little less than last year, yet the work perhaps is in a more prosperous state than ever before. New laborers with excellent qualifications are just being sent out. We yet lack much of supporting our own work, as the Soc'y's full Report will show next May. In passing over the fields of Colporteurs, I have seen and learned of great good by their labors. A christian gentleman who keeps the American Bible Society's Bibles and Testaments for the supply of his county, told me that he had more than doubled his sale of Bibles and Testaments since our colporteurs had been in the county, which was mainly the result of his visits.

They have greatly aided the ministry.—One says, "After the Colporteur labored several days in the families of my charge, I held a series of meetings, in which there have been over a hundred hopeful conversions. And I take pleasure in saying that a great portion of this good work is owing to God's blessing upon the reading of the Society's publications he distributed."

Their labors have also been much blessed, in building up and increasing Sabbath Schools especially among the poorer families, in which many children, and even parents, have learned to spell and read. About 40 of these Schools now exist in one county where there were but 6 when the Colporteur began to visit from house to house, in which visits he got them interested in books, and got pious, intelligent men and women to engage as teachers.

SEED SOWN AND PRODUCING.

It is most cheering to witness the enlarged views on personal responsibility, and the increase of individual christian effort. A lady sent me $5, which I laid out in tracts, a part of which I gave in a country neighborhood, one of which was blessed of God in the conversion of a young lady, whose father informed me of the fact eight months afterwards when he called on me to buy tracts for this daughter who wished to be a regular distributer.

A gentleman who sent me $50 to make himself and wife life members, says, "Since your very welcome visit to our neighborhood, I have been trying to make myself useful by visiting and distributing tracts among the poor. I feel an increased interest in the tract cause, seeing it to be a great means of winning souls to Christ."

ONE MAN SUPPORTING A COLPORTEUR.

Another gentleman sent me $200 by mail, and says, "I give this to support a colporteur in this county, if, with God's assistance, you can get a man. If you cannot get a colporteur to work in this county, I am willing that the money should be used for some other destitute county, but I hope you will get one soon to visit this, for we have many poor and needy here, who have much difficulty in going to places of worship, and unless the gospel is carried to them they must perish in their sins, and their blood cry out against us, who may have opportunity or means to carry it to them. I not only feel it my duty to give money to send out a godly, praying colporteur to scatter printed truth, but I shall scatter tracts myself, and try to interest others to support colporteurs and give tracts.—Please withold my name from the public as I do not want, by this, to gain notoriety among men, but to do good to their souls and glorify God, to whom I belong, with all I possess, and at whose bar I must render an account for my stewardship."

A few weeks after this free-will-offering was made, God, doubtless in answer to prayer, provided for the above county a pious, active man, who was awakened and led to Christ, through God's blessing, upon the tract 'Come to Jesus,' given him by a colporteur that visited him a few years ago. He has been laboring efficiently and finds destitution and neglect of the gospel. After his arrival, the gentleman supporting him, writes, "Our Colporteur is encouraged in his visits among the poor, to whom he is giving special attention. And our ministers and prominent men give him a warm reception, and will co-operate heartily. I am thankful to God for enabling you to send us such a man to help us extend the gospel to every class and family in our county, as christians of different denominations unitedly acting, which will give it greater influence, seeing that we are agreed in the fundamental doctrines of salvation. I shall always be willing to do everything I can to encourage and aid this cause." There are many who thus support a Colporteur.

CALLS FOR THE WORK.

An active, pious physician who aids the work greatly, recently wrote me saying, "I wish you to visit us soon. Colporteur work is sadly needed among us. A majority of the people, so far as I can see or learn, do not attend church, and are not reached by the usual christian means. Can you not supply us with a good laborer? And can you not find some rich man or woman who would pay the salary of a Colporteur to work here?" A prominent minister in another county writes, "Since being Rector of this Parish I have had an opportunity of seeing that Tracts do much good here.—And I therefore respectfully petition a donation of Tracts from the American Tract Society to scatter for the supplying of a "thirsting" people."

APPEAL.

In view of what this cause, as an aid to the ministry, has done under God, and the continued need for it, its great efficiency and economy, surely we may confidently rely upon many wealthy men and women, each, to support a colporteur to labor in counties not yet supplied, who can visit annually about 2000 families in the spirit of Christ, the reward of which, to the donor in being the instrument of making happy homes and saving souls, will certainly be infinitely greater than a few dollars interest from the $150 or $200.—

Those who cannot give a Colporteur's salary, let them live as they may be able annually, and let all do what they can, in God's strength, to advance this work, the only object of which is, to go to souls everywhere, and especially in the family, to apply to God's truth to prevent and cure "sin which is a reproach to any people," and to teach, and produce, and cultivate that "righteousness which exalteth a nation."

Yours truly,
W. J. W. CROWDER, Gen. Ag't.
of Am. Tr. Soc. for N. C.
Raleigh, March, 1860.

Mardi-Gras in New Orleans -- Strange Procession.

This celebration, peculiar, in this country, to New Orleans, came off there last week. A letter gives an interesting description of the scenes, which will be new to our readers:

Fitful gusts of wind and rain during the entire morning seriously interfered with the street sports, but as the clouds broke away in the afternoon, throngs of masqued personages, costumed in every conceivable manner, poured along the thoroughfares. Troops of wild Indians dashed about on horseback; negroes clowns and knights, similarly mounted, followed in their wake. Women stalked about attired as men, and men unsexed themselves of their proper garments to don the crinoline. It was a glorious time for the abandonnees, the richer portion of whom clattered along in carriages, while their poorer sisters draggled on foot through the sloppy streets. The vulgar and depraved of our city had the monopoly of its license, and in this one day's freedom of the town could alleviate a figment of their wretchedness; even a "pillar of the Church" could forgive the nonsense of Mardi-Gras.

The great and only commendable feature of the occasion was the procession of the Mystick Krewe of Comus at night. It is well known that our richest and most influential citizens are members of this Order, but so admirably is each brother's identity disguised that it is impossible to point out any well known individual and say with certainty, thou art the man! It is pretty well ascertained, from the above fact, that none of the feminine gender have as yet been initiated. Hours before the procession had started every available nook was occupied; the streets were like bee-hives, alive with the multitude. the balconies and windows swarmed with belles creoles; upon the steps and about the columns of the public buildings were perfect rookeries of curious little boys. Finally, a brilliant light shot athwart the buildings on Canal street, which gradually grew into a blaze of torches and Roman candles. A tremendous hurrah surged up from the enthusiastic mass of spectators as the Eleusinian Brotherhood came in sight.

In front rode a Marshal, tastefully decorated. On the first car was borne an Egyptian pyramid, with an inscription explanatory of the subjects represented in the pageant, viz: "The Great Men of Our Country." Separate cars bore along living effigies of Columbus, De Soto, Bienville, Wm. Penn, Hendrick Hudson, Washington, Jackson and Clay, Calhoun and Webster. The Knights of De Soto followed behind his car afoot, and likewise afoot behind the car of Wm. Penn stalked the braves of Powhatan. Each character was the *fac simile* of a marble statue of the original, habited in white garments and masked with a plaster cast of the features of the departed great; it was like a resurrection of the sheeted dead, as the garish light of the flambeaux flooded the procession with haloes and sharply and clearly defined the lineaments of those who live in glory and in song.

After parading the principal streets, the Mystick Krewe entered the Varieties Theatre, where, with appropriate music and scenery, a variety of tableaux was produced, descriptive of our earlier and later history, such as Columbus discovering America, De Soto's discovery of the Father of Waters, Pocahontas saving the life of Smith, Landing of the Pilgrims, &c. The Theatre was crowded from pit to dome with a vast concourse of the beauty, wit and wealth of New Orleans, and the festivities were wound up by a brilliant dance—the savage and hero of old time waltzing with the "ripe and real" daughters of the South. Merriment was rampant throughout the night, with masked balls within doors and frolicsome gambols without. Altogether, Mardi-Gras in New Orleans is a sight worth seeing, although the next day is Ash-Wednesday—with its *ashes*.

FATAL AFFRAY.—On Wednesday morning a difficulty occurred at Emory & Henry College, between a student from Georgia, named Reece, and J. B Brownlow, of Knoxville Tenn, son of Rev. W. G. Brownlow, in which the latter struck the former on the head with a stick. Reece died the same night.—*Daily Trans.*

THE HUNGARIAN WRECK.—It has been ascertained there were no survivors of the wrecked Hungarian. She had a crew numbering 75. Only three bodies have been recovered. Wm. Bolton, of Sackville, and Dr. Babbit, of N. Y, are known to have been on board of her. No passenger list has been found. The mails have been soaked into a pulp, but will be sent to Halifax.

REACTION IN ALABAMA AND S. CAROLINA.—The Mobile Advertiser speaks of a strong reaction in Alabama, in favor of a conservative State policy, and a general disposition on the part of the press to condemn the action of the Montgomery Convention.

In South Carolina, an initiatory movement has already been made to secure a representation in the Charleston Convention, and since this movement is in direct opposition to the policy of the Ultraists, it is apparent that the delegation from that State will be among the most conservative in that body.—*Jour. of Com.*

VAN HAAGEN & McKEONE'S ORIENTAL DETERSIVE SOAP.

ONE Pound of this Celebrated Washing Soap will go as far as Three Pounds of Common Rosin Soap. It saves half the time and labor; clothes need no boiling or rubbing on a washboard, and it is warranted to give entire satisfaction, or the money will be refunded.

Van Haagen & McKeone's

"No. 1 SOAP," for scrubbing and rough washing, "EXTRA PALE," and Chemical Olive Soaps, for general house use, are superior to any other similar soaps made in the United States.

Our prices will be found lower than those of any other Manufacturers in the country.

Circulars and other information furnished by addressing the Sole Agents,

THAIN & McKEONE,
No. 22 and 24, South Wharves, Phil.
March 16, 1860. 48-3m

[BY REQUEST.]

BEARD OR NO BEARD.

We have heard so much of late, in regard to letting the beard grow over all the face, and so many have adopted the custom, more from laziness we fear than any other reason. But such may be glad to see what a writer in the Christian Advocate has to say on the other side. He thinks the face ought to be shaven, as it is the index of the man. But we will let the writer speak for himself:

Although it may be lawful for men to wear the beard unshaven, or unshorn, if they choose to do so, it may nevertheless be expedient to shave it off now and then, at least from what is properly speaking the front of the face, that this index of the human soul may be clearly seen. Wearing it underneath the chin is no great inconvenience, and if it protects the throat from bronchitis, as many suppose, it is very proper to wear it. Nor would there be any great inconvenience, it may be, to let it remain along the temples, as in these parts of the face the beard seldom grows to such a length as in any way to be troublesome.

But the expediency and propriety of shaving now and then, especially of shaving the upper lip and around the mouth, will very clearly appear from the following considerations:

1. If the beard be suffered to grow full length on this part of the face, it will hide from view the most interesting part of the human visage, a part where our passions and emotions are principally expressed. The smile of friendship, the most beautiful thing under the sun, is thereby hidden. That heavenly sunshine which creates half the joys of earth, is necessarily obscured as it were by a black thunder cloud. The visage of some men whose beard is quite heavy must always look rather sad and gloomy. With such a muffler over the mouth, who can distinguish a smile from a frown.

2. A long beard must necessarily render it much more difficult to keep the face clean from sweat and dust. The beard will naturally imbibe the dust to which it is exposed more readily than a smooth face; and this mingling with sweat, it will be more difficult to wash the dust from the beard than it would from the naked skin. The beard is far from promoting cleanliness.

3. A long beard worn around the mouth is liable to become greased by means of a certain articles of food, and it is not as easy to wash grease from the beard with a handkerchief or napkin as it is from the naked face. A long beard will also be likely to imbibe certain odors which arise sometimes from the food we eat, and sometimes from the atmosphere to which it may be exposed. Especially will this be the case when men chew or smoke tobacco, or use intoxicating liquors.

4. A man who suffers his beard to grow around his mouth, finds it more or less difficult to convey his food into his mouth. He is obliged to wipe aside his moustache half a dozen times with his fingers or his handkerchief every time he eats. This operation is more or less offensive, especially to ladies, who cannot well avoid beholding it if seated at the same table. I have heard ladies express their displeasure, and even disgust, at such impoliteness.

When such bearded gentlemen drink their coffee they can scarcely avoid immersing their moustaches in their beverage. I saw a gentleman, an anti razorite, not long since, leave the dinner table carrying off on his beard a piece of butter as large as a pea. I did not think proper to call his attention to it, not knowing but he might regard it as an ornament, for "there is no accounting for taste."

If those who wear their beards were the only persons who suffer inconvenience thereby, it would not be so much matter; but sometimes, without any design on their part, they somewhat annoy the feelings of others. In two or three instances I have administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper to brethren wearing moustaches, who immersed them to some extent in the sacramental wine. I confess I felt afflicted to be obliged to pass the washing of their beard to ladies by their side. I think these ladies must have been afflicted also if they had known the fact.

5. A long beard around the mouth, especially if it extends from the upper lip, is exceedingly inconvenient in speaking, particularly to a public speaker. It will more or less interrupt the musical sound and fine intonations of the voice, which give beauty and charms to speech, and are so admirably calculated to move the hearer and impress truth on the heart. The beard half covering the mouth cannot but give the voice, in a greater or less degree, a kind of muffled sound.

6. A long beard around the mouth certainly subjects most hearers to great inconvenience, especially if the speaker is not very distinct in his enunciation, and even in many cases if he is. Most people like to see the lips of the speaker as well as to hear his voice. In private conversation, as well as when we listen to a public discourse, we like to see the speaker's face, and we observe, if it be possible, the motions of his lips. These, and the facial muscles and nerves, are the principal objects of our attention when we listen to a speaker. They enable the hearer to more distinctly understand the speaker's words, and also the meaning they are destined to convey. But when these are hidden from our sight, and only a large and uncouth tuft of hair is seen protruding all around the mouth and chin, making all conceivable motions, not one of which expresses the emotions of the speaker's mind, much of the effect of the discourse is lost. If the speaker offends the eye or the ear of his hearers, both he and they, and even the truth he utters, will be very likely to suffer loss in a greater or less degree.

In conclusion, if wearing a long beard offends in the foregoing respects, although it might be lawful, would it not however, be expedient to cut it off and cast it away?

EFFECTS OF INHALING GAS.—Four persons were so nearly suffocated by gas, at Toronto, on the 12th inst., that constant effort for several hours was required to restore them to consciousness. They were Mr. George Henderson, his niece, Miss Elizabeth McLean, Miss Mary Kerr and a female servant. A gas pipe had broken in the street near the house, and the gas worked its way into the dwelling. The family had been annoyed by its odor during the day, but the air was not so largely impregnated with it as to cause any alarm, and they retired to rest without taking any precautions. The consequence was, before morning they were overpowered by the gas, and when a cabman called in the morning for Mr. Henderson, he could rouse no one. The neighbors were alarmed and broke into the house, when the inmates were all found apparently dead. At last accounts the recovery of Miss Kerr was very doubtful. It was not till late in the afternoon that the others revived.

ALBUMS.

A LARGE and Splendid assortment, at the Salem Booktore.

PLATFORM OF THE OPPOSITION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE OPPOSITION PARTY OF NORTH CAROLINA, IN THEIR CONVENTION HELD IN RALEIGH THE 22ND AND 23RD OF FEBRUARY, 1860.

"*Whereas*, The present Democratic party, having been in power, for several years, and having abused the trust confided in it, this Convention believes that the time has come when every patriotic citizen should take prompt and efficient action towards a sound and thorough reformation in public affairs.

The party in power is responsible for the present deplorable condition of the country. At the expiration of the term of Millard Fillmore, it was with an overflowing treasury, peaceful and prosperous at home, and regarded with respect and confidence abroad. It is now with a bankrupt treasury, divided by internal dissensions, disgraced by exposed corruptions, and watched by foreign nations with jealousy and distrust.

To the practices of those who have controlled the government, in the intervening period, the people must look for the source of these misfortunes."

Under the prestige of a name, they have violated the fundamental doctrines and distinctive principles which they were pledged to support. Instead of "economy in the public expenditures," they have increased the expenses of the government from fifty to over eighty millions of dollars a year, supporting the treasury, in time of peace, by repeated loans by the issue of treasury notes.

Instead of "State Rights," they have put forth the arm of the general government to control State elections, employing the corrupting power of Executive patronage and encouraging lawlessness and fraud.

Instead of "strict construction of the Constitution," they have made the most extraordinary and alarming propositions to place unusual and dangerous powers in the hands of the Executive—that millions might be at his disposal—that the army and navy might be so far at his command as to give him virtually the war-making power—demands which, if acceded to, would endanger the liberties of the people and, sooner or later, become subversive of the institutions under which we live.

They have practiced bold and unblushing corruption in the various departments of the government, and have encumbered the mails with one sided and exciting publications, to turn public attention from their conduct, and mislead the people into the support of their schemes, for the purpose of prolonging their party ascendency and perpetuating their power.

To the same end they have welcomed into their power and taken under their especial protection agitators and disturbers of the public peace, in every section and of every shade of political faith, regardless alike of the demands of justice and the safety of the republic. They have encouraged foreign emigration without reference to character or class—and when landed on our shores, they have openly courted foreign refugees, criminals and paupers and marshalled them into their party ranks to be conducted to the ballot box contrary to the laws of the land, to stifle the voice of American citizens and rob them of their dearest birthright.

To carry elections they have let out the contracts of the government to influential favorites, at exorbitant rates, left the laws unexecuted, paralyzed the arm of public justice and countenanced force and fraud.

They have checked the developement of the national resources and made us dependent on foreign nations for the most common articles of consumption, until financial and commercial distress is reported from every quarter.

They have kept up a systematic agitation of the dangerous and exciting question of slavery, adopting deceptive and double-meaning platforms on the subject, and by the operation of an adroit political machinery, have aroused popular excitement, whenever their purposes might require it, upon false and designed issues, and have then practiced upon the fears of the people to betray their principles and interest.

They have annulled long established compromises between the conflicting interests of different sections, broken down the great landmarks of policy erected by our fathers, and left the public councils blundering in darkness and uncertainty.

By urging sectionalism on the South they fostered sectionalism in the North, until they have built up a powerful Northern party, which they have not scrupled to encourage by accusing some of the best and purest among Southern men of affiliation with its views and purposes.

They have converted the halls of the national Congress into a theatre for the contest of the gladiators of faction, seeking to take the control of political affairs from the conservative masses, and to place it in the keeping of an oligarchy of mercenary office seekers, who, however the feelings of the people may revolt, demand obedience to the martial law of their party discipline.

In North Carolina they have attempted to make their party creed a part of the teaching of youth, by electing partisan Trustees of our University, and by secret caucuses, excluding from participation in the management of the institution, all whose subserviency to the behests of party could in any wise be doubted: Therefore,

Resolved, That against such practices and such organizations, a free people, jealous of liberty, ought to raise the voice of condemnation and the stout arm of determined resistance; and that conservative citizens in every section of the State, who love their country better than party, acknowledging no allegiance but to the constitution and the laws, should rally under the honored flag of the Union, and unite for the preservation of the cherished institutions of liberty, pledging themselves to carry out the following platform of political principles.

1. There should be an honest and faithful administration of the general government, separating its appointments and contracts from political bribery, and arresting the present profligacy and corruption.

2. The control of the Senate over the treaty-making power of the President ought to be ever carefully preserved by that body as well in substance as in form, and the public treasure and the war power of the government, ought with the just jealousy of a free people to be kept in the hands of Congress.

3. The appointments to office should be of faithful and efficient men, and not of mere partisans who, for years past, have occupied some of the most prominent stations, to the dishonor of the nation and the imminent danger of our cherished institutions.

4. The rights of American citizens, whether native or naturalized, should be protected from aggression, and the national honor preserved, by fulfilling all our obligations to other governments, and by demanding and enforcing a fulfillment of theirs to us.

5. New States should be admitted into the Union without regard to the establishment or rejection of slavery into their constitutions.

6. The present laws of Congress on the subject of slavery should be adhered to—and all further agitation of the question withdrawn from the arena of national politics, and the whole subject left to the uninterrupted control of the people among whom it exists.

7. Feelings of fraternity and good neighborhood should be encouraged among the States, and the aggressions of one upon another should be repulsed and punished. That notwithstanding the recent outrage in the invasion of a neigboring State by a band of fanatics, with the intent to excite a servile insurrection, and the delinquencies of certain Northern States, in not fulfilling the covenants of the Federal Constitution, in relation to the institution of slavery in the Southern States, we still regard "the preservation of the General Government in all its constitutional vigor as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad," and that we do not acquiesce in the necessity for a dissolution of the Union as a remedy for grievances now existing, or that in our belief are likely to occur.

8. That we yield to no portion of our fellow citizens in our determination to maintain our common rights in slave property, and this can be better effected within the Union than by its destruction. When aggressions upon these rights are committed within our own borders, the remedy is in our own hands; and the noble example of Virginia in the recent execution of justice upon the invaders of her soil, will, we trust, render far distant the day which shall witness another such expedition for assassination, insurrection and treason. When the perpetrators of injury do not venture within our limits, as in cases of seducing and aiding escapes, transmitting incendiary publications and refusing and resisting the capture and restoration of fugitives, the remedies in practice are not so effectual as we could wish, and in good faith have a right to demand; but it is difficult to perceive how they would be made more so by converting the present frontier of Free States into a foreign frontier, by surrendering the right to redress for injuries of this nature in the Courts of the United States, the power to demand the surrender of fugitives from justice by the Governors of States, and the right to the capture and return of fugitive slaves, with all the force and at the expense of the United States.

9. That in our opinion much relief may be obtained against such injuries by a revision of the police laws of the Southern States, and that whenever these frontier States shall find annoyances to their proper enjoyment of this species of property calling for redress by force, we shall be ready to hearken to their voice, and to make their cause our own.

10. That in States which have violated the Federal Constitution by statutes designed to nullify the laws of the United States for the arrest and return to their owners of fugitive slaves, the Federal law should be maintained by the vigorous punishment of all persons guilty of this violation, such State laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

11. That we reaffirm our long cherished opinions in favor of the distribution of the public lands, or their proceeds, among all the States of the Union as more than ever desirable as a relief to the people of this State against the present burdens of taxation.

12 The internal improvements of North Carolina should be fostered and prosecuted as rapidly as the resources and financial condition of the State will permit, without burdening the people with taxation or injuring the public credit.

WHEREAS, Great inequality exists in the present mode of taxation, and it is just and right that all property should contribute its proportion towards the burdens of State:

1. *Resolved*, That we recommend a Convention of the people of the State be called on the federal basis as early as practicable for the purpose of so modifying the Constitution that every species of property may be taxed according to its value, with power to discriminate only in favor of the native products of our State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens.

2. That the proscriptive policy of the Democratic party of this State in excluding from the judicial office, as well as from all places of honor and trust, all who do not subscribe to the behests of party meets our decided condemnation.

3. That an executive committee of eight persons, one from each Congressional District, be appointed by this Convention to confer with our friends throughout the State and Union as to the best mode of carrying out the objects of this Convention.

Interesting from California!

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—The overland mail from San Francisco on the 17th February, arrived at Malloy's Station yesterday. It brings California telegraphic intelligence of the 18th.

The news from the mines was interesting. There was great activity among the miners, in consequence of new discoveries of gold, silver, and quicksilver mines in mountan regions.—Considerable specimens of ore from the Virginia mines have been tested, and are estimated to yield $20,000 per ton.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The steamer Atlantic arrived to-day from California on the 20th ult., and brings $1,200,000 in treasure.

The Jews of California had forwarded $20,000 for the relief of their brethren who had been driven from Morocco.

Eight hundred men had secured claims in the new quicksilver mines in the Jersey mountains.

Large companies at the Virginia mines had resumed operations.

At Honey Lake, the excitement about silver continued.

There were apprehensions of Indian difficulties, and an attack by the Snake Indians on the Warm springs reservation in Oregon.—Gen. Harney was about to send sufficient force there to meet the emergencies of the case.

The sloop of war "St. Louis" left Aspinwall on the 17th, for Greytown.

Capt. Lambert, of the British war steamer Vixen was murdered at Lima.

In New Grenada the Liberal party was firmly established in the State of Boliver.

INDIPENDENCE, Mo., March 10.—The Santa Fe mail, with dates to the 6th and 13th of February, arrived here to-day.

The conductor of this mail reports that large amounts of gold from Pike's Peak had gone into New Mexico, and that preparations had been made, and were being made, to go to the gold region. The emigration from there to the mines will be large, and a great number of persons of means and excellent business qualifications are going out, and a large amount of trade is anticipated there.

STATE BONDS.—Mr. Treasurer Courts advertises for sale $300,000 of State Bonds, to pay off a like amount of bonds now maturing.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1860.

☞ Agents wanted to procure subscribers for this paper.

☞ 500 additional subscribers ☜ WANTED.

FOR GOVERNOR:

JOHN POOL,

OF PASQUOTANK.

For the Press

District Convention.

MR. EDITOR:—As the Constitutional Union party is the only party with which the Whigs and Opposition in this State can consistently and honorably act in the next Presidential election, and as the Executive Committee of that party have issued an address and called a Convention to meet in Baltimore on the 9th of next May, for the purpose of nominating Candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, we would respectfully suggest that the Whigs and Opposition men in the several Counties composing the Sixth Congressional District be requested to hold meetings and appoint delegates to a Convention to be held in Winston on the 10th of April next, being Tuesday of Forsyth Superior Court, to appoint delegates to the Baltimore Convention, and also to select an Elector for this District.

MANY WHIGS.

☞ We hope the call of "Many Whigs" for Delegates from every portion of this District to meet in Winston, on Tuesday of April Court, will be nobly responded to. The notice is short, but we hope our friends throughout the District can make it convenient to send delegates, as business of importance is to be transacted.

☞ See new advertisements. It will be seen that Mr. Em'l Reich has made a deposit of Ladie's Shoes at the Book Store.—Also servant boys to hire.

☞ The address of the National Executive Committee of the Constitutional Union Party, will be found on our first page.

☞ Mr. — — Lambert has been lecturing on Physiology this week, in this place.

☞ J. G. Saxe, Esq., the well known poet and humorist, was announced to lecture in the Town Hall, on Thursday evening,—subject, "Poetry and Poets," a prose lecture, with recitations from "Love" and other original poems.

This is the fourth place in the State, where Mr. Saxe has lectured, commencing in Raleigh, thence to Chapel Hill, Greensborough and Salem.

As we go to press, Thursday afternoon, we anticipate the lecture, of course.

☞ The Resolutions adopted at the late Democratic District Convention are "all in my eye!"—They look well on paper, but they amount to "the old Democratic speech over again," mere profession which does not agree with Democratic practice!

A NEW SWINDLE.—Certain letters, purporting to be from London, announcing the death of an American gentleman in Birmingham, "leaving a will in your favor to a very considerable amount," *are all bogus*, the object being to swindle the honest and unsuspecting out of money. Beware! pay no attention whatever to these letters.

DIVIDED.—The Standard heads an *exhortation* article to Modern Democracy thus: "Let us be united." We presume this is good evidence that the latter-day Democracy *is divided!*—The Standard knows.

DISTRESSING.—It becomes our painful duty to announce the death of George C. Mendenhall, Esq., by drowning. The intelligence of the sad event reached this place on Tuesday, and we find the following particulars in the Greensboro, Times:

"George C. Mendenhall, of Jamestown, in attempting to cross the Ubarie river, in Randolph County, on the evening of the 9th inst. was drowned. He was seen that evening going toward the river. The river was swollen by recent rains, and is a very rapid stream. Next morning, some persons were passing and discovered his horse drowned, in the harness as driven in the river. Upon search being made, Mr. Mendenhall was found a few rods below drifted against a tree top. It was near night when he reached the river. He was on his way home from Stanly Superior Court.

He was a good citizen. His neighbors have lost a kind friend, and the Bar one of her ablest members."

SUPREME COURT.—The following are the opinions of local interest, since our last:

By Pearson, C. J.—In Johnson v. Johnson, in equity, from Yadkin, directing the account to be corrected.

By Battle, J.—In Jenkins' v. Troutman, from Rowan, affirming the judgment. In Feimster v. Tucker, in equity, from Iredell, slaves belong to next of kin.

By Manly, J.—In Barringer v. Boyden, from Rowan, affirming the judgment. In Kesler v. Werble, from Rowan, affirming the Judgment. In Klutts v. others, on petitions to sell land, from Rowan,—widow entitled to dower,—decree for sale. In Gaither v. Albea, in equity, from Iredell, dismissing the bill. In Glenn v. Kimbrough, in equity, from Yadkin, directing an account.

The State Issue.

It will be recollected that the following principles, which commend themselves to the common sense of every impartial man, were adopted in relation to our revenue system, by the late Whig and Opposition Convention, convened in Raleigh:

"WHEREAS, Great inequality exists in the present mode of taxation, and as it is just and right that all property should contribute its proportion towards the burdens of State:

1. *Resolved*, That we recommend a Convention of the State to be called on the federal basis as early as practicable for the purpose of so modifying the Constitution that every species of property may be taxed according to its value, with power to discriminate only in favor of the native products of our State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens."

And now let us see what the late Democratic Convention of "country savers" have to say in regard to these principles, in their late State Convention, which met in Raleigh, last week.

Notwithstanding it was a notorious fact that many, if not a majority of the masses of that party heartily approved of this proposed change in the mode of taxation, and so declared, by Resolution, in late Democratic County Conventions, in Surry and elsewhere, yet the Democratic State Convention in the city of Raleigh assembled, declared, among other things, that it is "unjust!"—Mark it: *This Convention of the lovers of the dear people, solemnly declared that it is unjust that "property, according to its value, should bear its proportion of the burthens of the State!"*

While it is a notorious fact that the Democratic party have raised the salaries of Governor, Treasurer, and other State officers, and have vastly increased the indebtedness of the State within the last six or seven years, yet they do not only make no effort to lighten the burthens of taxation, but insist that the great increase of taxes, shall be borne, in chief, by the owners of real estate in towns, and the landed and farming interests in the country!—We ask, is it right and proper that the owner of a tract of LAND or a HOUSE in town, worth *one thousand dollars* should pay FIVE DOLLARS tax on it, while the owner of a SLAVE worth *a thousand or fifteen hundred dollars* pays only *One Dollar and Fifty Cents* tax!!—We blush for the man who will pronounce this just!

This favoring one class by legislation, and imposing undue burthens on others, we are utterly opposed to. And we fully believe that a large majority of the honest and independent Democrats in this region of country, agree with us, that this glaring inequality and injustice should be remedied. This is what the *Opposition* desire to bring about, *equal taxation*. And we think we can calculate with certainty upon success, for the People are with us, backed by the eminent talent of such men as GRAHAM, MOREHEAD, BADGER, and a host of other eminent men throughout the State, who have espoused this wholesome measure of reform.

This equal and just mode of raising taxes on property, according to its value, has been adopted in *Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky*, and we believe in most of the Western States, with the *exception* of a small amount of property, which is EXEMPT from taxation, such as *Household* and *Kitchen Furniture, the necessaries of life*, and *articles of domestic use*.—☞ And of course the Legislature of our State would exempt the same. ☜—And at such exemption no one could complain of inequality, because it would exempt the same for the Rich and the Poor alike.

☞ In the same manner that our laws exempt certain property from Execution, articles of domestic use and industry, and the necessaries of life, should be exempt from taxation. ☜

The great object of this measure of reform, is to relieve the *landed* and *household* interests from their unjust and unequal burthens of taxation, and require the slave property, the great bulk of the wealth of the State, to bear its equal share of the taxes, and no more.

This is something that affects our interests.—It is tangible, right, and just; and should and will be carried into effect, notwithstanding the *leaders* of modern Democracy affect indifference, and oppose it.

The *leaders* of modern Democracy will again raise the cry of the negro question,—to alarm and frighten women and children, and seduce the *timid*,—as they have done for the last dozen years, and call on the people to ELECT THEM as the only means to save the country!—This is all they want,—place, money, power;—they care, in reality, a fig for the people! If these country savers can get the offices, they are satisfied, and they don't care a straw how much the masses are burthened with unjust and heavy taxes, if they can only get money into their own pockets.—Periodically, when there is danger of their losing the offices, we repeat, these "country savers" raise their old cry to elect them for the salvation of the country.—But the people see through this deception; and while they are burthened with unequal and

unjust taxes, will no longer be misled by this stereotyped cry which these *party leaders* have raised for effect, for years, while they have been sucking the life-blood from the masses of the people!

See how they stand by and permit the Public Lands, year after year, to be squandered on a few of the new States, without even raising an objection!—And when an effort is made to get something like a just and equitable distribution of any of the proceeds of the lands among all the States, we are met by a Democratic President's veto, and a string of Resolutions against it, the latest evidence of which we have in the recent Democratic State Convention.

We shall have more to say on this subject hereafter. We have not yet quite as many subscribers as we would like to serve with our full views on *ad valorem*, and other important issues.

INFORMATION WANTED!—One of the Resolutions reported at the late District Convention, held at Winston, and read by the Secretary, we learn, was in substance as follows:

Resolved, That whilst many of the acts of President Buchanan we do not approve, his course on the slavery question meets with our approbation.

This Resolution does not appear in the *published* proceedings; but the following, copied *verbatim* from the proceedings of the recent meeting of the Guilford Democracy, is substituted:

Resolved, That the administration of James Buchanan has been faithful and just to the Constitutional rights of the whole country."

No doubt the public would like to know why this Guilford resolution is published in the *Sentinel* in lieu of the original resolution, as appears above.

In the Guilford string of Resolutions Buchanan's praise is at the head, No. 1; the District Convention, at Winston, placed it at the tail,—sixth and last!

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION. — The delegates met in the Commons Hall on Thursday, at 11 o'clock, 63 counties were represented by 322 delegates and proxies. Mr. Avery, of Burke, was called to the chair, until a committee appointed for the pupose reported permanent officers, to wit: Gov. Reid, President, with eight Vice Presidents, (among them Col J. A. Waugh, of Forsythe, and M. S. Stokes, of Wilkes.)

It was then agreed that in voting each county should cast the Democratic vote at the last Presidential election, and the Convention adjourned to meet in caucus at 7 o'clock P. M.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The *Caucus* did not succeed (say the Fayetteville Observer) in *fixing up things* on Thursday night, so the Convention was turned out of doors until 4½ o'clock on Friday afternoon, at which hour, being ready for harmonious behavior before folks, "the Caucus merged into Convention." The report of the business committee was called for, which Mr. Avery read,—it being the "platform," which we will publish next week.

Mr. Cantwell moved to adopt the platform unanimously.

Mr. Bledsoe moved a division of the question, so as to vote on the 11th Resolution (it being that in relation to equal taxation) separately. From principle and policy he was opposed to that resolution—he would defend and endorse the platform of the party, but could not vote against *ad valorem*

Mr. Williams, of Caswell, said that these were his views, but he would vote for the platform with a mental reservation in regard to the eleventh resolution.

The resolution then passed unanimously.—[It is understood, we believe, that about one-fourth of the Democratic vote in the State was cast in Caucus in favor of equal taxation.]

Gov. Ellis was renominated.

DELEGATES AND ELECTORS.

On motion of Col. Walter L Steele, the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the Charleston Convention: W W Holden, Wake; Hon. Bedford Brown, Caswell; Hon. W S Ashe, New Hanover; Hon. W W Avery, Burke.

On motion of Mr. Cantwell, Messrs. Geo S Stevenson, Craven; W N Edwards, Warren; W T Dortch, Wayne; and Walter L Steele, Richmond, were appointed alternate delegates.

On motion of Mr. Samuel P. Hill, Hon. A M Scales, of Rockingham, and E G Haywood, of Wake, were appointed Electors for the State at large.

The sub-electors for the State at large are Messrs. T L Hargrove, Granville; A A McKoy, Sampson, N N Fleming, Rowan; and David Coleman, Buncombe.

The Convention adjourned to 7 o'clock, on Friday night for speechifying, and afterwards adjourned *sine die*.

For the Press.

MR EDITOR:—On reading the proceedings of the late Democratic Convention, I was forcibly struck with the very *absurd*, though at the same time very *consistent* Democratic doctrine, advanced by Mr. Williams, of Caswell He said that he would vote for the platform of the party, with a *"mental reservation"* as to the 11th Resolution, which says that the *ad valorem* plank inserted in the Oppositon platform is "premature, impolitic, dangerous, and unjust."—This means that he will vote that *ad valorem* is *premature, impolitic, dangerous, and unjust*, but at the same time, he does not believe it to be true, if we are not very much mistaken in our inference.

Is this not admitting what has been charged on Modern Democracy, that they are and have been willfully and deliberately cheating the people!—For how is it possible that any honest man can vote for a measure which he really and openly condemns!!—O Democracy, Democracy!—the people are too honest and wide awake to suffer themselves to be led off and *cheated* in such a glaring manner.

☞ The Salem Book Store has been removed to the new building, one door above the old stand.

☞ Salem Drug Store, same building.

4th Lecture.

On Friday evening last, the fourth Lecture for the benefit of the Young Men's Missionary Society, was delivered by Rev. R. P. Lineback, to an intelligent audience.

Rev. M. E. Grunert opened with an appropriate prayer; after which the Rev. Mr. Lineback discoursed on the subject of the Roman Catholic Church, in a very interesting and eloquent manner. Although he was compelled to be brief in his review of the history of this ancient church, yet he performed his difficult task in a very satisfactory manner.

After a glance at the profane history of Europe, since the birth of Christ, by way of elucidating his subject, he followed the course of the Church from its original purity, when the first Bishops of Rome were orthodox in the faith, and worked with a true Christian zeal for the welfare of the people, to the time when one evil after another crept in, until the whole became a mere matter of pomp and show,—the church, as it were, becoming humanized.

To this organization, however, the worthy lecturer remarked, we are greatly indebted for the preservation of many of the useful arts and sciences,—yea, that they might have been entirely lost, but for the learned priests and bishops. The most important periods of the history of the Roman Catholic Church were canvassed in a manner which evinced a thorough acquaintance with the subject, drawing many well sustained and startling conclusions.

Allusion was also made to the prediction that the American continent would be the battle ground between Roman Catholicism and Protestantism, seeing but little reason why it should not be so. The bold stand taken by Roman Catholics, in New York, relative to the use of Bibles in Public Schools, is significant; and the heavy "immigration of Roman Catholic foreigners, to this country, may be regarded as mere refuse matter floating on the tide of time; but these things show the direction of the current, and are portentous signs of the times."

The lecture was well delivered, and gave general satisfaction.

MUNICIPAL.

COMMISSIONER'S HALL,
March 2, 1860.

Board met, Mayor presiding, 6 members present.

Minutes of last meeting were adopted. Board went into an election for the offices of Night Watch, Constable and Lamp-lighter, when T. Chitty receiving a majority of votes, was declared elected.

March 8.—Board met pursuant to a call. Mayor presiding. All present. Licence to retail spirits were granted to N. S. A Chaffin and Major S. E. Paillips.

March 13th.—Board met, Mayor presiding. All present. Minutes of the last regular meeting read and adopted. Moved that the water running down Church street be led across the same, at some point near the back corner of Jacob Reich's lot, and Dr. T F. Keehln ordered to superintend the same.

Com. Mickey, Swink and Foltz were appointed a committee to examine into the condition of Shallowford and Main streets and report. N. Vogler was permitted, for the present, to run his fence along the edge of the embankment on Marshall street.

Moved that a Corporation Seal be obtained. Warrant in favor of Town Officer, $25.00 granted.

Minutes of meeting of March 2nd amended so as to read that the offices of Night-Watch, Constable and Lamp-lighter be combined in one person.

The Rio Grande Outrages.

WASHINGTON, March 6.

Gov Houston's letter sent to the Senate today deplores the situation of the Texas empty treasury, the Indian troubles, and forays from Mexican banditti. He asks in the name of humanity that the Federal arm be raised for her protection. Should this not be done, he will shortly be compelled to resort to self defence and prevent the recurrence of outrages on the frontiers. He can muster ten thousand men in thirty days and will make reclamation on Mexico for all similar wrongs, but defers to the action of the Federal Government.

The Secretary of War communicates a contrary opinion relative to the border troubles, and says that Gov. Houston's call is the first that has yet been made from the authorities of Texas. But, he adds, there is undeniable proof of great outrages committed on our soil, and says that he has ordered the concentration of all the force the exigencies of the service will allow.

Among the papers transmitted with Gov. Houston's letter, the most important is the report of the Comissioners to Brownsville, saying that the Mexican people, as a mass, with the exception of turbulent spirits, like Cortinas, are hoping for deliverance from anarchy, and would rejoice in the establishment of a stable form of Government, which would protect life and give peace. Many of the intelligent people of Tamaulipas regard a protectorate as the only means by which Mexico can be redeemed from anarchy and petty tyrants.

DIED.

In Lexington, N. C, on the 4th inst., LIZZIE ESTELLE, infant daughter of Hon. J. M. and Mrs. L L. Leach, aged 2 years.

In Columbia, S. C., on the 3rd inst., JOHN G. BOWMAN, Esq., son of the late Dr. Bowman of Germanton, N. C.

Servants for Hire.

FOR HIRE, for twelve months, or less time. two stout negro boys, nearly grown.

☞ More particular information given at this Office. 48–

STATE NEWS.

A Homicide.—On Tuesday last two men named Mangum and Mayner, living in the southern part of the city, got into a quarrel, the result of an old grudge, when Mayner struck Mangum several times with a hoe which he held in his hands at the time, and inflicted wounds which have proved mortal We learn that Mr Mangum has since died. Mr. Mayner was taken before Mayor Harrison and committed to jail.—*Raleigh Press.*

FIRE AT CHARLOTTE, N. C.—We learn from the "Whig" that on Saturday of last week, a second fire broke out at the Gas Works in Charlotte, and destroyed property to the amount of $1,000 or $1,200.—One of the workmen, it appears, went into the building covering the Gasometer, with a light, and the Gas having escaped in some way, took fire, and of course spread too rapidly to be controlled. A large quantity of rosin, tar, and gas fixtures was consumed, besides injuring adjoining buildings. This is the second fire that has occurred at the works within the last month, and the loss of Messrs. Waterhouse & Bowes, who have the works leased, is quite heavy.

A fire broke out in Morehead city, a few days ago, and owing to the lack of ladders, and other appliances for combating flames, must have resulted in serious loss of property; but a negro man succeeded, in some way, of getting on the roof of the building, and smothered the flames with his clothing.—Morehead city is improving, not rapidly, but steadily. About a dozen families have settled there since the 1st of January last. They have a church (Methodist,) and regular services, and a growing Sabbath School.

NEW TRIAL GRANTED.—We understand (says the Salisbury Banner,) a new trial has been granted by the Supreme Court, in the case of OSCAR, a slave, convicted at the Fall Term of the Rowan Superior Court, of an assault with intent to commit a rape on the person of Mrs. Bryan, of Concord. The grounds of error we understand to be a misdirection to the jury by the Judge of what constitutes rational or reasonable doubt. It is thought the new trial will take place in another county.

Going West.—We saw a large quantity of fresh fish packing in ice yesterday morning, and upon inquiring were informed that they were intended for Concord and Charlotte.

Newbern Progress.

Burned.—We learn that a package of Helper's book was burned at High Point a few days since. This is the package brought to that place some time since by the Adam's Express, but not claimed by any one.—*Greensborough Times.*

State Stocks.—North Carolina Bonds are quoted in New York at 97. Virginia 93¾.

Bank of Yanceyville.—The Milton Chronicle mentions a sale of 50 shares at $135 60 per share of $100—20 days.

LARGE FIRE IN DANVILLE, KY.—The principal part of Danville, Kentucky, was burnt on Wednesday of last week. Eighty buildings, including three churches, the Court House, and other public buildings, were destroyed.

FIRE AT BRIDGETOWN.—NEW YORK, March 7.—By an arrival from Barbadoes, it is learned that a terrible conflagration occurred on the 18th Feb'y, at Bridgetown, the Capital of Barbadoes, a city containing about 20,000 inhabitants. A large portion of the city was destroyed, together with an immense amount of merchandize. Loss estimated at 2 millions and a half of dollars. The Armory, and also the warehouses of the Trowbridge Company, of New Haven, Conn., were consumed.

Excitement in Church—Boy Shot.—During divine service in Dinwiddie street M E. Church in Portsmouth, on Tuesday night, and while the first prayer was being offered up, the congregation was suddenly electrified by the report of fire-arms, which it appears proceeded from a pistol in the pocket of a youth named Haynes, which was discharged by some accident, sending a ball into the leg of another boy named Brown, son of Capt James Brown, and inflicting a severe though not dangerous wound—Boys, as well as men, should take warning from this occurrence, and when they visit the house of God leave their death-dealing weapons at home.—*Norfolk Herald.*

WAR IN PROSPECT--OR THE SENATE TO BE SCARED!

The Constitution (official paper at Washington) of Tuesday, received this mornig, introduces a long extract from the last annual message with the following double-leaded paragraphs:

THE MEXICAN TREATY.

THE RATIFICATION OR WAR.

The treaty which has recently been negotiated between the United States and Mexico is now before the Senate. Its contents are very generally known. Without any precise knowledge of the fact, we take it for granted that the copy of it which is now going the rounds of the papers, and which was certainly published without authority, is correct. If it be ratified we shall preserve peace with our unhappy neighbor without loss of honor: we shall derive incalculable commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural benefits; we shall obtain partial satisfaction, to the extent of $2,000,000, of the claims of our fellow citizens, amounting in the aggregate to about $10,000,000, and long and justly due; and we shall prevent, or rather remove, the intervention of foreign nations in the domestic concerns of Mexico. At this moment her sovereign rights are invaded by France and Great Britain, to whom, under the threat of armed interference, she is compelled to pay 69 per cent. of the duties collected at Vera Cruz and Tampico.

If on the other hand, the treaty is rejected, it is our positive conviction that war with Mexico is inevitable; and in that one calamity is obviously comprised the loss of all the advantages which are now within our reach.

LIVER INVIGORATOR.
LIVER INVIGORATOR
LIVER INVIGORATOR
SANDFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATRS.
COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUM
NEVER DEBILITATES.
PURIFIES THE BLOOD
PURIFIES THE BLOOD,
PURIFIES THE BLOOD.
CURES LIVER COMPLAINTS.
CURES BOWEL COMPLIANTS,
CURES CHRONIC DIARRHŒA,
CURES FEMALE COMPLAINTS
CURES DYSPEPSIA.
CURES COSTIVENESS,
CURES BILLIOUS ATTACKS.
CURES JAUNDICE,
CURES CHOLERA MORBUS.
See advertisement in another column.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Tuesday the 6th inst., there was a discussion of the Democratic Caucus Platform and Mr. Wigfall's proposition to quell the Texas troubles. The latter was interrupted by an Executive communication on the subject.

In the House, on Tuesday, the Rev. Thos. H. Stockton, of New Jersey, was elected Chaplain of the House. The bill reducing the mileage of members fifty per cent. was passed by 133 majority. A resolution was adopted appointing a committee of five to examine into the charges made in December last by Adrain, Hickman and Haskin, of the administration resorting to certain means of influencing their Legislative conduct.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Brown's (of Miss.) resolutions to the effect that the Territories are the common property of all the States, and that it is the privilege of citizens to go into the Territories with every species of property recognised by the Constitution and held under the laws of any of the States, and that it is the duty of the law-making power to enact the necessary laws for the adequate and sufficient protection of the same, were taken up and sectional politics discussed by Messrs. Wade and Toombs.

On Thursday, Mr. Grimes of Iowa gave notice of a bill for the retrocession of the District of Columbia to Maryland and the removal of the Capital from Washington to some other central and convenient place. Sectional politics occupied the day.

On Friday, Thaddeus Hyatt was arraigned before the bar of the Senate to show why he refused to testify before the Harper's Ferry Committee. He submitted a long argument denying the power of the Senate to constrain him to appear and testify before the Committee. Mr. Mason submitted a resolution to put him in jail for contempt, which was pending, when the Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, the bill giving lands to the several States for the establishment of agricultural colleges was reported from the Committee on the Public Lands by Mr Thayer, with a recommendation that it do not pass. A motion to table was rejected, and then, on motion of the introducer of the bill, it was postponed to the third Tuesday in April. Sectional politics occupied the rest of the day.

On Thursday a number of bills were introduced; among them one from the Printing committee to authorize the Superintendent of Public Printing to purchase a building and materials and establish a Government printing office, and appropriates $200,000 for that purpose. No talking.

On Friday, the Speaker announced special committees on the Pacific Road, and fraud investigations. The last is composed of Messrs. Covode of Pa., Olin N. Y., Winslow, Train, of Mass., and Robinson of Illinois. Adjourned to Monday.—*Fay Obs.*

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The Africa has arrived at New York from Liverpool with dates to the 18th ult.

The Chinese Difficulty.—The London Star says it has reason to believe that the Government are in possession of recent intelligence from Peking, by way of St. Petersburgh, to the effect that the Emperor of China is disposed to make every reasonable concession for the purpose of averting further hostilities; and that if these pacific dispositions are met in an honorable spirit by England, all further contest may be avoided.

Spain and Morocco.—Marshal O'Donnel was actively engaged in forwarding the war preparations. He had received eleven delegates sent by Muley Abbas to ask on what conditions peace would be re established. Marshal O'Donnell replied that the Queen alone had the right to fix the conditions of peace.—He had, however, sent a messenger to Madrid on the subject. The public spirit in Spain was warlike. A Madrid telegram of the 16th says that Gen. Ubtaria had left for Tetuan as bearer of the conditions upon which peace will be granted.

Austria.—Large numbers of political prisoners from Venetia were being sent to Sclavonia and elsewhere.

Another attempt, it appears, is to be made to link England and the United States together by a telegraphic cable. At the annual meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, which was announced for the 29th ult., a proposition was to be made for enabling the directors "either with the whole or with a portion of the shareholders, or with other persons," to make arrangements for raising the injured portion of the cable, and for making another effort, next summer, to complete the original undertaking of the Company.

The Nova Scotian arrived at St. Johns on Friday last with Liverpool dates to the 23rd ult. They are unimportant.

The ship Luna, of Havre, for New Orleans, was wrecked near Cherbourg, and 105 lives lost; only two were saved.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 23.—Cotton.—Sales for the past three days of 22,000 bales; for inferior qualities prices are easier, but quotations unchanged. Flour firm. Wheat had an advancing tendency.

Em'l Reich's Shoes,
AT THE BOOK STORE.

THE subscriber has deposited a choice lot of LADIE'S SHOES, of his own manufacture, at the **Salem Book Store**, where his friends and the public can be accommodated.

E. REICH.

March 16, 9860. 48–tf.

NOTICE.

HAVING taken out Letters of Administration on the estate of John Heisler, dec'd., I shall proceed to sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, on **Friday the 30th day of March, 1860,** at the dwelling of the said deceased, in the town of Salem, N. C.,

One House, a one-horse Wagon, Carriage, Harness, Saddle, Plough, one Horse, Beds and Bedding, one Closet, Chairs, Tables, &c.

The Improvements on an OUT LOT, beyond the Steam Mill,

Kitchen Closet, Plates,

and many other articles to tedious to mention.

☞ All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased are hereby notified to make immediate payment and settlement, as longer indulgence cannot be given; and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. This the 7th day of March, 1860.

THEO. F. KEEHLN, Adm'r.

march 9–4t

PICTURES

ALL sizes—all colors—all prices,—with or without frames, at the Bookstore.

BALTIMORE SOUTHERN JOBBING HOUSE.

BROGANS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, AND STRAW GOODS,
ON THE NETT CASH SYSTEM.

R. B. GRIFFIN & SONS,

ARE now offering great inducements to CASH BUYERS. We have spared no pains in getting up a magnificent stock of Goods, and can with confidence call the particular attention of dealers to the splendid assortment, as well as to the

UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES,

at which we are now selling them. We have adopted the cash system, with small profits, and no risk, believing it to be demanded by this large class of dealers. Its freedom from losses, and the low prices at which we are selling, must attract and secure this trade.

All we ask is an examination of stock & prices, and we will guarantee sales in every instance, at

No 17 South Charles Street, (up stairs.)

R. B. GRIFFIN & SONS.

March 9. 47–3m.

Hathaway & Co.,

Importers of Molasses and Sugar,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

OFFER FOR SALE

900 Bags Rio, Laguayra, Cape and Java COFFEE.

550 Hhds and 100 Barrels *strictly choice* new crop Cardenas Molasses, in new bright packages, just received per Brig S. P. Brown, and Bark Saranac.

100 Barrels Crushed and Clarified Sugars.

200 do and 50 half do first quality NEW Halifax cut Herring.

100 Barrels extra No 1, New River Mullets.

400 Kegs Nails, assorted sizes.

40 Hhds. of choice Cincinnati Bacon, Sides Hams and Shoulders.

300 Barrels choice NEW CROP New Orleans Syrup and Molasses, to arrive.

We also keep constantly on hand at wholesale, Sugar in hogsheads, all kinds of Syrups, Pork, Lard, Soda, Starch, Soap of all kinds, Tea, Spice, Ginger, Pepper, Cream of Tarter, Havana Segars, Candles, Mustard, Salt, Vinegar, Lamp and Machinery Oil, &c, &c.

Wilmington March 2, 1860. [46–3m–pd

1860. 1860. 1860.

DRY GOODS!

STEVENSON, WEDDELL & CO.,

Nos. 78 and 80, Sycamore Street, PETERSBURG VIRGINIA,

Importers & Wholesale Dealers

IN BRITISH, FRENCH & AMERICAN

DRY GOODS.

OUR STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1860, have been selected with great care, and surpass in EXTENT, STYLE AND QUALITY, any previous season, embracing a choice selection of

FOREIGN GOODS

OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION, and full lines of all the Home-Made Fabrics, adapted to the VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA and TENNESSEE Trade.

We pledge ourselves to use every effort to foster and build up a SOUTHERN HOME MARKET, by keeping at all times a LARGE and COMPLETE stock at the LOWEST market prices.

☞ ORDERS promptly and faithfully attended to. ☜ S. W. & CO.

Petersburg, Va., March 2, 1860. [46–3m.

MILL-WRIGHTING
AND
MACHINERY.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he is prepared to put up all kinds of **Mill-Work and Kindred Machinery** on the most APPROVED PLANS, with neatness, durability and dispatch. Having had several years' experience in the business, he feels confident in being able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

He would further say that he is AGENT for the sale of all kinds of Mill-building Materials and Machinery, such as

FRENCH BURR, COLOGNE, ESOPUS AND COCALICO MILL STONES,

Bolting Cloths, Grain Mills, Smut Machines, Mill Spindles, Shafting, Belting, Gearing, and Castings of all kinds, for CORN, FLOURING AND SAW MILLS.

ALSO

CIRCULAR SAWS and CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS, PORTABLE and STATIONARY **Steam Engines of all kinds & Sizes.**

All fitted up to order of the best material and style of workmanship. All orders promptly attended to.

Address, THOMAS C. HAM,
Kernersville, Forsyth Co., N. C.

February 17, 1860. 44–tf

1860.—SPRING TRADE.—1860.

Wm. F. Butler & Son,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in China, Earthenware and Glass, Lamps, Looking-Glasses, Castors, &c., &c.

WILL open at their New Store, No. 19 Pearl Street, Richmond, Va., in all the month of February, a very large and choice stock of NEW GOODS, of their own importation, which they are determined to sell to the Southern Trade of North Carolina and Virginia, as low as any Northern Jobbing House.

Our senior partner has been for the last 25 years, importing China and Earthenware direct to this port, and pledging ourselves to sell as low as others, we respectfully ask the patronage of the Southern Merchants and the Southern public.

Goods packed with the greatest care and forwarded with dispatch.

WM. F. BUTLER & SON.
No. 19 Pearl Street,
(Store formerly occupied by W. S. & G. Donnan.)
Richmond, February, 1860. [42–4t.pd.

WANTED,

AT Yadkin Mills, Forsyth County, N. C., a GOOD MILLER, who has had several year's experience in the business, to whom a liberal price will be paid. A man without a family preferred. A good recommendation required.

For further particulars address the subscriber at Panther Creek, Yadkin Co., N. C.

JNO. T. CONRAD.

Feb., 17, 1860. 44–tf

GILT & ROSEWOOD MOULDING
For Picture Frames.

FRAMES MADE TO ORDER.

THESE FRAMES, for cheapness and beauty, surpass all others.

For all, call at the Bookstore.

PORT FOLIOS

IN Great Variety, at the Bookstore.

GEORGE HUMMEL'S ESS. COFFEE, for sale at the Drug Store.

BIBLES.

A LARGE assortment at the Bookstore.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

I WOULD hereby most respectfully invite all my old friends, and every body else, that want good Shoes and Boots to come and see me at the OLD POTTERY, opposite the Messrs. Pfohl's New Store, Main Street, Salem, where I now have and expect constantly to keep an assortment of Homemade and Eastern BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold on accommodating terms.

I have now on hand a fine lot of homemade Lady's Shoes, also homemade Boots and Shoes.

Gentlemen's fine Boots and Shoes made to order.

CHAS. BRIETZ.

Salem, Feb. 24, 1860.

WINSTON MALE ACADEMY.

THE undersigned having resigned his position as principal teacher in the Salem Male School, has on the 9th of the present month. in the town of Winston, near the dividing line between Winston and Salem, opened a Male School, to be called the Winston Male Academy. A number, not exceeding thirty pupils, will be received each session.

This school is an individual enterprise. Every facility for imparting knowledge will be aforded; and with an experience of several years in teaching, the proprietor entertains no doubt of his ability to give general satisfaction.

TERMS.

Beginners in the English course, per session of five months,	$6 00
Those farther advanced will be charged	10 00
Board per month,	6 00—8 00

The higher branches will be taught, if desired.

Any person desiring information as to his competency as a teacher, is respectfully referred to F. Fries, E. Belo, T. C. Pfohl, R. L. Patterson, C. F. Sussdorff, E. A. Vogler, A. J. Stafford, L. Belo and Rev. G. F. Bahnson, late Principal of Salem Male School, all of whom have been his patrons for upwards of four years.

J. W. ATWOOD.

Winston, Jan. 13, 1860. 39–1y

Salem Bookstore.

THE undersigned, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and having just received from the Northern Cities, one of the largest and best assortments of

Books, Stationery, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.,

ever offered in this section, respectfully invites his friends and customers to give him a call, feeling satisfied that he will sell bargains to all, either by WHOLESALE or RETAIL, as he buys his goods exclusively for Cash direct of the Manufacturers.

☞ **Schools** and **Libraries** supplied on the most reasonable terms.

O. A. KEEHLN.

December 9th, 1859. 35–3m.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!
SAPONIFIER!!
The Ready Family Soap Maker.

WITH which every family, with their ordinary kitchen grease, can make all their Soap with little or no trouble—HARD, SOFT, or FANCY.

It will make hard water soft, clean Paint, remove Grease, &c., to perfection.

Abundant testimony in favor of the Saponifier, with full and valuable recipes for making different kinds of Soap, sent free, by addressing

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
No 396 Penn Street, Pittsburg, Pa., or
LEWIS JAMES & CO, Agents,
Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ Be sure you get the original and the patented article, manufactured by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co., East Tarentum, Alleghany County, Pennsylvania. [jan.20–40–3m

P. A. WILSON & CO'S
Merchant Tailoring
ESTABLISHMENT,
WINSTON, N. C.

THE Proprietors of this establishment take occasion to announce to the public that their splendid supply for FALL AND WINTER, 1859, is now in, and that they are prepared to accomodate their friends and customers in a most complete and satisfactory style. We have on hand every article that is necessary for a gentleman's outfit, consisting of the latest styles of **Coats, Vests, Pants, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Gloves, &c.,** made in the very best manner, and offered at the most reasonable prices. In fact we offer the most favorable inducements to cash buyers, or prompt time customers, and an examination of our stock is all that is necessary to prove it. Call and see.

☞ We have an elegant assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, &c., &c., from which we are prepared to make to measure any garment desired, in the neatest and best style.

☞ A lot of Fries' celebrated Salem Jeans constantly on hand.

We tender our thanks for the patronage heretofore bestowed and would be pleased to increase our sales.

PRODUCE of all kinds taken in exchange for Work or Goods, at the highest market prices.

☞ Interest will be charged on all accounts running longer than six months.

WILSON & CO.

Winston, Nov. 18, 1859.

For Country Merchants,

THE attention of Country Merchants and others is especially directed to my assortment of **Cap, Letter, Note, & Printing Paper,** Also **Envelopes** of all sizes, prices and colors, together with **Blank, School and Memorandum Books, Slates, Lead Pencils, Steel Pens, Writing Inks, Fluids, &c., &c.**

I buy the above goods direct of the Manufacturer, and can sell at much lower prices than such goods can be sold when bought through Commission or Jobbing Houses.

O. A. KEEHLN.

December 9th, 1859. 35–3m.

LIST YOUR TAXES!

I am now ready, at the Drug Store, to take the list of taxables for the year 1860, within the limits of the corporation.—Subject to taxation are all Polls, Real Estate, Retailers of Spiritous Liquors, and Dogs.

All persons failing to list by the first of April, make themselves liable to pay a double tax.

By order of the Commissioners,

A. T. ZEVELY, Mayor.

Salem, Feb. 17th, 1860.

A LARGE LOT OF ANNUALS,
And Juvenile Books, suitable for PRESENTS, at the Bookstore.

POETRY.

The Diamond.---By J. H. Hewitt.

A father had two daughters fair,
One was quite young, the other older;
The elder wore a dame-like air,
The younger she was blithe and bolder.
He said one day, "This diamond bright,
I'll give to her who proves the wittiest!"
Their large blue eyes beam'd at the sight,
And no one knew which look'd the prettiest.

The elder said: "The gem is mine,
For all the young men in the city
Acknowledge that I'm *superfine*,
Not only beautiful, but witty.
My eyes, they say, like diamonds are,
My teeth as beautiful as pearls;
My lips are rubies rich and rare,
Like amber are my dancing curls!"

"Oh! then," the younger archly said,
"If such a mine of gems are thine,
Some slight donation should be made
To poverty so rare as mine.
That gem is but a frozen tear,
By cold deceit so often shed;
It shineth bright in fashion's sphere,
It coldly beameth o'er the dead."

"You're right, my child," the father cried,
"This costly gem I give to thee;"
"Alas! alas!" the elder sighed,
"I thought the diamond was for me."
"Well, take it," said the laughing child,
"And let it with the others glow;
But give me—(and she archly smiled,)
In fair exchange your youngest beau."

Haste Not---Rest Not.

"Without haste—without rest!"
Bind the motto to thy breast!
Bear it with thee as a spell;
Storm or sunshine, guard it well;
Heed not flowers that round thee bloom—
Bear it onward to the tomb!

Haste not—let no thoughtless deed
Mar fore'er the spirit's speed;
Ponder well and know the right,
Onward then with all thy might;
Haste not—years can ne'er atone
For one reckless action done!

Rest not!—life is sweeping by,
Go and dare before you die;
Something mighty and sublime
Leave behind to conquer time;
Glorious 'tis to live for aye
When these forms have passed away.

"Haste not!—rest not!" Calmly wait;
Meekly bear the storms of fate;
Duty be thy polar guide;
Do the right whate'er betide!
Haste not!—rest not! Conflicts past,
God shall crown thy work at last!

Goethe.

HUMOROUS.

There is a chap in jail, in Chicago, who is awaiting trial for having married and deserted eleven wives—trials enough, without any extra one, says the Boston Post.

Some years ago, a Mr. Kidwell was preaching to a large congregation in a wild part of Illinois, and announced for his text: "In my father's house are many mansions." He had scarcely read the words when an old coon stood up and said:

"I tell you folks that's a lie! I know his father well. He lives fifteen miles from Lexington, in old Kentuck, in an old log cabin, and there ain't but one room in the house.

"What a small kitchen!" exclaimed Queen Elizabeth, after going over a handsome mansion. "It is by having so small a one that I am enabled to keep so large a house," replied its owner.

An angry man is but a lucifer match,
Give him a rub, in a moment he'll catch,
And like it in this, the unlucky elf,
Injures nobody as much as himself.

"Well, John, I am going East, what shall I tell your folks." "O, nothing—but if they say anything about whiskers, you can just tell them that I've got a few."

A Frenchman has written to say that he had invented a remedy for the 2thake, which will allevi8 all pain 4th with.

A. K. says that he expects to be able in a short time to pay everything that he owes in this world. Ay, but there's a heavy debt that he has got to settle in the other world. There will be the devil to pay.

A country dominee had a hundred boys and no assistant. "I wonder how you manage them," said a friend "without help."—"Ah," was the answer, "I could manage the hundred boys well enough; it's the two hundred parents that trouble me—there's no managing them."

"The top of the mornin' to ye, Misther P. I've been told ye're in want o'help." "I've but little to do," replied P. with gravity.—"I'm the very boy for yees. It's but little I care about the care it's the money I'm after." This naive reply procured him a situation.

1860.

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The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the forthcoming year. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news items, crude speculations and flying rumors of the daily Journals, and the ponderous Tome of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these periodicals that the readers must look for the only intelligible and reliable history of current events, and as such, in addition to their well established literary scientific, and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

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At the above prices the periodicals will be furnished for 1860. And as a

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Unlike the more ephemeral Magazines of the day, these periodicals lose little by age. Hence a full year of the numbers (with no omissions) for 1858, may be regarded nearly as valuable as for 1860.

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HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec'y,
Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1859. 13—

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(Formerly of Salem, North Carolina.)

WILL practice in the counties of Wilkinson Twiggs, Lawrens, Pulaski, Irwin, Wilcox Telfair, Montgomery and Washington.

Jan. 21, 1859. 43–1y,

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF T. C. PFOHL & CO has been dissolved The books of the late concern may be found in the hands of T. C. Pfohl for settlement. Nov. 23, 1859. 39-tf.

Georgia State Lottery,

For the benefit of the
MONTICELLO UNION ACADEMY,
of Jasper County, Georgia,
Authorized by Special Act of Legislature

25,828 Prizes.

More than one Prize to every 2 Tickets,
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$60,000.
Whole Tickets $10, Halves $5, Quarters $2 50.

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In the City of Savannah, Ga.

Class 61 to be drawn March 3, 1860.
Class 62 to be drawn " 10, 1860.
Class 63 to be drawn " 17, 1860.
Class 64 to be drawn " 24, 1860.
Class 65, to be drawn " 31, 1860.

To be drawn in public under the sworn supervision of two Commissioners W. R. SIMMONS and J. M. PRENTISS, in the city of Savannah, Georgia.

Magnificent Scheme.

1 Prize of	$60,000 is	60,000	Prize of	1,000 are	5,000
1 Prize of	20,000 is	20,000	10	"	500 are 5,000
1 "	10,000 is	10,000	2	"	400 are 800
1 "	5,000 is	5,000	2	"	300 are 600
1 "	4,000 is	4,000	2	"	200 are 400
1 "	3,000 is	3,000	50	"	150 are 7,500
1	2,000 is	2000	100	"	100 are 10,000
	1,560 is	1500	100	"	95 are 9,500
	1,100 is	1100	100	"	85 are 8,500

Approximation Prizes.

4 Prizes of	200	Approximating to	$60,600 are	$800
4 do	150	do	20,000 are	600
4 do	125	do	10,000 are	500
4 do	100	do	5,000 are	400
8 do	80	do	4,000 are	640
8 do	60	do	4,000 are	800
8 do	60	do	3,000 are	600
8 do	50	do	2,000 are	400
400 do	20	do	100 are	8,000
25,000	8	do		200,000
25,828 prizes amounting to				$366,040

PLAN OF THE LOTTERY.

The numbers from 1 to 50,000 corresponding with those numbers on the tickets printed on separate slips of paper, are encircled with small tin tubes and placed in one wheel.

The first 380 prizes, similarly printed and encircled, in another wheel.

The wheels are then revolved, and a number is drawn from the wheel of Numbers, and at the same time a Prize is drawn from the other wheel. The number and prize drawn out are opened and exhibited to the audience, and registered by the Commissioners; the Prize being placed against the Number drawn. This operation is repeated until the Prizes are drawn out.

Approximation Prizes.—The two preceding and the two succeeding Numbers to those drawing the first 8 Prizes will be entitled to the 48 Approximation Prizes. For example: If Ticket No. 11,250 draws the $60,000 Prize those Tickets numbered 11,248, 11,249, 11,251, 11,252 will each be entitled to $200. If Ticket No. 550 draws the $20,000 Prize, those tickets number 548, 549, 551, 552, will each be entitled to $150, and so receding to the above scheme.

Certificates of Packages will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk:

Certificate of packages of ten whole tickets $60
" " " half tickets 30
" " " quarter " 15
" " " eighth " 7 50

In ordering tickets or certificates, enclose your money to our address for tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail. Purchasers can have tickets ending in any figure they may designate.

The list of drawn numbers and prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Those who prefer not sending money by mail, can use The Express Companies, whereby money for tickets, in sums of Ten Dollars and upwards, can be sent us at our risk and expense, from any city or town where there is an Express Office. The money and order must be enclosed in a Government Post Office Stamped Envelope or the Express Companies cannot receive them.

All communications strictly confidential.

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McKINNEY, & CO.
SAVANNAH GA,

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Feb. 15, 1860

James Ayers,	Miss Ida Lipscomb,
R. H. Bayly,	" Martha E. Miller,
Miss Sallie Boose,	Call H. Martin,
" Mary Benton,	James Martin, 2
James H. Coly,	J. H. Preston,
John H. Cornelius,	Hamelton Perriman,
Mrs. Nancy Fishel,	George M. Sides,
Nancy E. Fry,	Mrs. Rose Smith,
Dr. Wilis Foy,	J. H. Stolty,
S. W. Gregory,	Miss Mary Sumers,
Miss Laura T. Guyer,	J. H. Teague,
Mordecea Houk,	Henry Weaver,
J. W. Harman,	Miss Maria Warner,
John Idol,	Char E. Warner,
John Keller,	

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., Feb. 15, 1860.

R. L. PATTERSON will give 45 cents a piece for good flour barrels delivered at his Mill Salem, July 8, 1859. 15-tf.

TO PHYSICIANS.

A FRESH supply of Medicines just received Send on your orders to A. T. Zevely, at the Salem Drug Store.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 12th, 1859.

HACKS HACKS!!

THE subscriber has on hand a few **HACKS** which he will sell cheap.

A. T. ZEVELY.
Salem, Sept. 9, 1859.

COXE'S SPARKLING GELATINE, at the Drug Store.

CONGRESS WATER for sale at A. T Zevely's Drug Store.

BAY RUM, at the Drug Store.

Hoofland's Bitters at the Drug Store

FINE **Extracts** and **Perfumery** of all kinds just received at the Drug Store, among which are Frangipani, or everlasting perfume, Golden Dew Drop, Upper Ten, Musk Cologne, Prairie Flower Cologne, &c., &c.

For the Hair.---Bardoline for making the hair curl beautifully, Hungarian Pomatum, Black Pomatum, Hair Restorer, &c., &c.

White Diamond Soap, Honey Soap, and Ladie's Soap.

For the Complexion.---Magnolia Tablet, Lemon Rouge, &c.

Aromatic Cachou, for imparting an agreeable fragrance to the breath.

INKS.---Blue Black, Black, and Red. Call and see.

Flavoring Extracts at the Drug Store.

ESS GINGER to be had on reasonable terms by calling at the Drug Store

FINE HAIR, HAT, & CLOTH BRUSHES, at the Drug Store.

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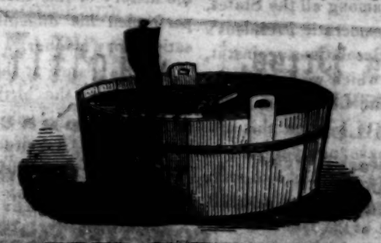

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Geo. Fairchild, *Secretary.* [Feb 6–1y

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Sept. 16, 1859.

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HOOFLAND'S BITTERS, FINE EXTRACT for the Handkerchief, FINE SOAP, &c., &c.,
For sale at the Drug Store
Salem Feb. 19, 49–tf n

BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS, at the Drug Store.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS and Lyon's Kathairon, at the Drug Store.

Pink Powders, at the Drug Store.

Rags! Rags!!

R. L. PATTERSON will give 3 cents per pound, CASH, for all good Cotton and Linen Rags delivered at his Mills in Salem.
Salem N. C. Nov. 4, 1859 30

GENUINE MUSTANG LINIMENT at the Drug Store.

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA just received at the Drug Store

Writing Desks at the Bookstore.

PORT FOLIOS
IN Great Variety, at the
Bookstore.

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ALBUMS,
A LARGE and Splendid assortment, at the Salem Bookstore.

SANFORD'S
LIVER INVIGORATOR
NEVER DEBILITATES,
COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS,

and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of cure, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as gently on the bowels.

Let the dietetic judgment guide you in the use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR, and it will cure Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dropsy, Nervousness, Costiveness, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses and may be used successfully as an Ordinary Family Medicine. It will cure Sick Headache, (as thousands can testify) in twenty minutes, if two or three teaspoonfuls are taken at the commencement of the attack.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator and swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

—ALSO—

SANFORD'S
FAMILY
CATHARTIC PILLS,
COMPOUNDED FROM
Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.

The Family Cathartic Pill is a gentle but active Cathartic, which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have used the Pills and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels. The Family Cathartic Pill has with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal and are good and safe in all cases where a Cathartic is needed such as derangements of the Stomach, Sleepiness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness Pain and Soreness over the whole body, from sudden cold, which frequently, if neglected, ends in a long course of Fever, Loss of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation of cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache, or Weight in the Head, all inflammatory diseases, Worms in Children or Adults, Rheumatism, a great purifier of the Blood and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too tedious to mention in this advertisement. Dose, 1 to 3.

PRICE 3 DIMES.

The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the trade in all the large towns.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D.,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
335 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Sold, also, by E. A. VOGLER & Co., Salem, N. C
April, 8. 15–2–1y

A NEW CONTRIBUTION TO SCIENCE.
The Great Grand Discovery.
R. R. R.
(No 3.)
RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS.

Dr. Radway & Co., have recently discovered a method for extracting from roots, herbs, plants and gums, a nutritious extract of such wonderful nourishing power—which they have combined with Radway's Regulating Pills—that six of these pills will supply the blood with the same amount of nutrition as one ounce of ordinary bread; so that while the system is undergoing a thorough physicing, and regulating process, it daily becomes strengthened.

Persons afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Diseases, Fullness of Blood, and all Females who are subject to Irregularities, Hysteria, &c., are particularly recommended to use these Pills. They are pleasant to take—elegantly coated with gum—free from taste and will not gripe, sicken or weaken the system, or leave the bowels costive. Mothers nursing should likewise take one or two of these pills once or twice per week. They will not only keep your system healthy and regular, but will protect your infants against Cramps and Pains in the stomach, and insure not only a healthy child, but will invest every child, thus suckled, with a sweet disposition

Radway's Regulating Pills.

Regulate each and every organ of the system and correct all derangements of the Liver, Bowels Stomach, Heart and Kidneys.

THEY CURE

Costiveness,	Indigestion,
Heart-burn,	Dyspepsia,
Biliousness,	Constipation,
Dropsy,	Headache,
Palpitation of Heart,	Congestion.

They are entirely vegetable and harmless; an infant at the breast can take them with safety, and persons who are subject to fits of Apoplexy, Epileptic, Heart Diseases, &c., should always keep a box on hand. **Price 25 cents.**

Ask for Radway's Regulators, or Regulating Pills.